1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

INTRODUCTION.

131 The coast line of the Aden Protectorate starts in the west from Ras Murad opposite the island of Perim, and runs eastward to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, which separates it from that of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. Roughly speaking, the Protectorate is bounded in the interior on the west and the north by the Kingdom of Yemen and the Great Desert, and on the east by the Qara country which is part of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and Oman. It also includes the island of Soqotra. The Hadhramaut lies in the east of the Protectorate between the Wahidi and 'Aulaqi countries on the west and the Mahra country on the east. North, it reaches to the Empty Quarter.

64 631 The two principal chiefs of the Protectorate are Their Highnesses the 'Abdali Sultan of Lahej and the Qu'aiti Sultan of Mukalla. The capital of the former lies about 20 miles north of Aden and that of the latter some 300 miles east. It will be easily realized that these two chiefs are by their geographical positions the natural leaders of the western and eastern parts of the Protectorate, and the 'Abdali Sultan, who is the premier chief of the Protectorate, has established his hegemony over the western portion. In some ways the Qu'aiti Sultan is perhaps the most important ruler of the Protectorate, for he controls, or has direct influence over, a larger population than any other chief, and, except for the Mahra Sultan of Qishn and Soqotra, whose nominal kingdom extends over a much wider area, he rules the largest tract of territory in the Protectorate. Although he is acknowledged by the Kathiri Sultan as having precedence in the Hadhramaut, he has not yet secured recognition by the Wahidi Sultans, or by the Mahra Sultan, as their natural leader.

643 648 636 The whole of the Aden Protectorate is ruled by its own chiefs, who are independent as far as their internal affairs are concerned. Their relations with the Protecting Power are for the most part regulated by treaty, and while their foreign affairs are entirely controlled by His Majesty's Government, interference in matters of domestic concern is generally limited to advice.

121 This report offers a survey of the social and political organization of the Hadhramis and of the resources of their country as seen by the writer. The object of this introduction is to give a brief indication of the present trend of development as it appears to him.

176 185 There is an extraordinary complexity of social and governmental organization in the Hadhramaut. The country is in a transition period between the disappearance or modification of the earlier social organization, which has itself evolved with the centuries, and the development of Government more or less on modern lines.

The various classes of society in the Hadhramaut are described in the report, and the interplay of some of them, one with another, has, in the course of time, as in other countries, given rise to abuses which, as the life and thought of the Middle Ages is influenced

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1915) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
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The *farāsilah*. There are three kinds, all used in different places; by it gums, coffee, wax, honey, ivory, shells, and tallow are weighed. There does not appear to have ever been an original standard farāsilah; the recent practice was to fix a stone standard or farāsilah for each transaction; gradually, however, the farāsilah assumed a fixed weight in different places: 33 rotl in the interior; 32½ at Berbera; 35 at Zeila or Harrar.

The *bahār*. There are three kinds, varying in size according to the article to be weighed: for cotton, 1 bahār = 3½ cwt.; for incense and gum, 1 bahār = 3 cwt.; for tobacco, 1 bahār = 2½ cwt. It is used mainly by the inhabitants of Shiheir and Makalla.

The *kafisah*. Cotton only is sold by this weight to the Arabs of the interior.

The *hamal* or *heml* (load). Dates and *jowari* are sold by this weight, which varies with the article weighed, and the manner of import or export (see table above).

The *candy*, an Indian weight, is used at Aden in weighing grain and pulse, cotton from India, and firewood.

The *thuman* or *payali* is used in selling small quantities of grain.

The *keilah* or *kasimah*. The former is used for measuring grain, pulse, and salt, and the latter for measuring liquids, such as oil, *ghi*, and vinegar. The weight of each varies according to the article weighed—in the case of the *keilah* from 14 lb. 12½ oz. to 18 lb. 11½ oz., and in the case of the *kasimah* from 3 lb. to 3 lb. 5 oz.

The *qāsa* and *qāda* are also used in measuring grain.

The *dhrā'*. The Arabs use this lineal measure for lengths of cotton piece-goods, &c., of different manufacture. It is supposed to be equal to the distance from the tip of the forefinger to the elbow.

GOVERNMENT

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For administrative purposes Aden Settlement forms part of British India and is under the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council. It is administered by a Political Resident, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Aden Brigade, with the assistance of four officers of the Bombay Political Department, one military officer in charge of Perim, one officer of the Public Works Department, as chairman, one officer of the Aden Settlement and Port Trust, and one officer of the Bombay Provincial Police Department. The Resident exercises political influence over the whole tract of country extending, on the north and west, to the Anglo-Turkish frontier of Yemen and extending to and including the Hadhramaut on the east. The Resident has jurisdiction as a judge of the Vice-

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
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636 Admiralty Court in matters connected with the slave trade; his court is also a Colonial Court of Admiralty. The laws in force in the Settlement are, generally speaking, those of the Bombay Presidency, supplemented on certain points by special regulations drawn up to suit local conditions.

636 In general the local affairs of the Settlement (such as sanitation, conservancy, &c.) are managed by an Executive Committee (formerly 509 Municipal Committee), subject to the control of the Resident: 651 the funds for this purpose are raised by the levy of house tax, octroi, and other imposts. The management of the port is under 625 a Board of Trustees, known as the Aden Port Trust, the principal task of which is to make arrangements for the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of all sizes to enter and leave at all states of the tide. The funds are provided by the levy of tolls and wharfage fees on goods landed or shipped. The police are of two categories: land police, and harbour police. The former (officers and men) number 377—357 foot and 20 mounted; the latter number 12, including four inspectors and one or two administrative officials.

701 The normal garrison of Aden consists of the Aden troops, one hundred strong, mounted half on horses and half on camels; three companies of Garrison Artillery, two of which man the forts, while the third is employed with the movable armament; six companies of British Infantry; one battalion of Indian Infantry, less detachments at Perim and Sheikh 'Othmān; one Fortress Company; and the Aden section of Sappers and Miners. On the south-west corner of the peninsula are the forts Tarshein and Morbat, which cover the entrance of the harbour, and are garrisoned by two companies of Royal Garrison Artillery. The land side is protected by a strongly fortified position across the whole breadth of the isthmus. At the crater are various entrenched positions for infantry to oppose landings, while the ridge, running north and south from Hejuff to Viaduct Gate, forms a second line of defence and includes a redoubt at Ahman Khal, near the southern extremity.

652 The total revenue receipts of Aden treasury in 1914–15, under 651 all heads—imperial, local, and municipal—amounted to 87½ lakhs of rupees (approx. £580,000). The chief sources of local revenue are: Aden Port Trust Fund, over 5 lakhs (£34,000); Aden Settlement Fund, over 4 lakhs (£28,000); Local Supply Bills, 38½ lakhs (£257,000); Post Office, over 5 lakhs (£34,000); Excise, about 1 lakh (£6,200); Income tax, ¾ lakh (£5,000). The total expenditure was about 83½ lakhs (approx. £556,000).

619 In the Aden interior the tribes nominate their own chiefs or sultans. The Sultan is never a tribesman himself, but comes from